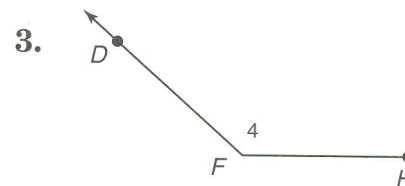
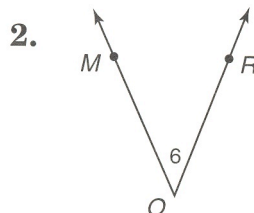
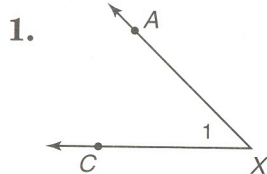


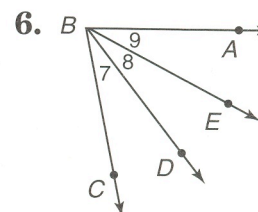
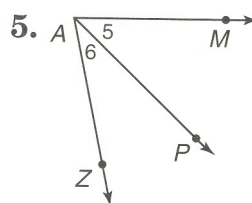
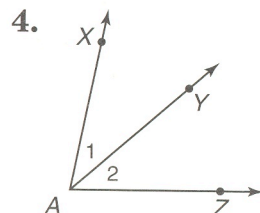
## Skills Practice

### Angles

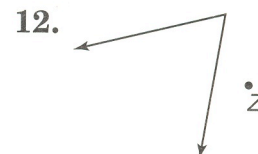
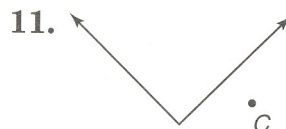
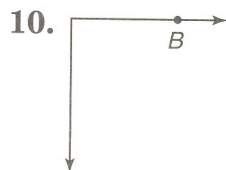
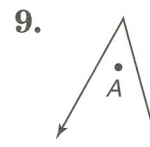
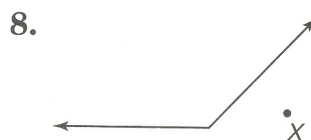
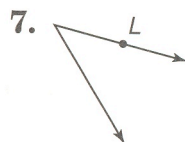
Name each angle in four ways. Then identify its vertex and its sides.



Name all angles having A as their vertex.



Tell whether each point is in the interior, exterior or on the angle.



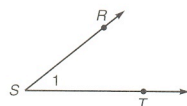
Determine whether each statement is true or false.

13. The figure formed by opposite rays is sometimes referred to as a straight angle.
14. The vertex is in the exterior of an angle.
15. An angle separates the plane into two parts: the interior and the exterior of the angle.

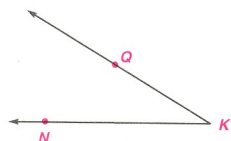
**Angles**

An **angle** is formed by two noncollinear rays with a common endpoint called a **vertex**. You could name the angle at the right as  $\angle S$ ,  $\angle RST$ ,  $\angle TSR$ , or  $\angle 1$ .

When two or more angles have a common vertex, you need to use either three letters or a number to name the angles. Make sure there is no doubt which angle your name describes.

**Solve.**

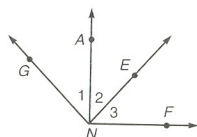
1. Label the three points  $K$ ,  $N$ , and  $Q$  on the angle below so that the angle has sides  $\overrightarrow{KQ}$  and  $\overrightarrow{KN}$ .



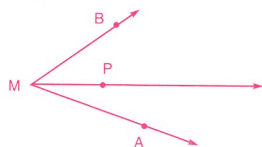
3. Draw  $\angle BMA$  with sides  $\overrightarrow{MB}$  and  $\overrightarrow{MA}$  that has point  $P$  in its interior.

4. Using the figure from Exercise 3, draw  $\overrightarrow{MP}$ . Name the two new angles formed.  
 **$\angle BMP$ ,  $\angle PMA$**

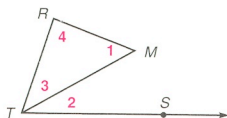
2. Name all angles having  $N$  as their vertex.  **$\angle 1$ ,  $\angle 2$ ,  $\angle 3$ ,  $\angle GNE$ ,  $\angle GNF$ ,  $\angle ANF$**



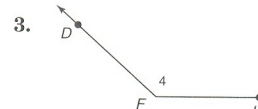
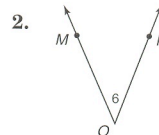
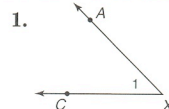
**Sample answer:**



5. In the figure at the right, label angles 1, 2, 3, and 4 using the information below.  
 $\angle RMT$  is  $\angle 1$ .  
 $\angle MTS$  is  $\angle 2$ .  
 $\angle RTM$  is  $\angle 3$ .  
 $\angle TRM$  is  $\angle 4$ .

**Angles**

Name each angle in four ways. Then identify its vertex and its sides.

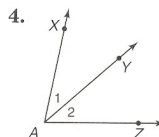


**$\angle AXC$ ,  $\angle CXA$ ,  $\angle X$ ,  $\angle 1$ ;  $X$ ;  $\overrightarrow{XA}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{XC}$**

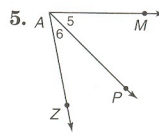
**$\angle MOR$ ,  $\angle ROM$ ,  $\angle O$ ,  $\angle 6$ ;  $O$ ;  $\overrightarrow{OR}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{OM}$**

**$\angle DFH$ ,  $\angle HFD$ ,  $\angle F$ ,  $\angle 4$ ;  $F$ ;  $\overrightarrow{FH}$ ,  $\overrightarrow{FD}$**

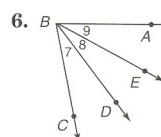
Name all angles having  $A$  as their vertex.



**$\angle XAZ$ ,  $\angle 1$ ,  $\angle 2$**



**$\angle MAZ$ ,  $\angle 5$ ,  $\angle 6$**



**$\angle ABC$ ,  $\angle ABD$ ,  $\angle EBC$ ,  $\angle 7$ ,  $\angle 8$ ,  $\angle 9$**

Tell whether each point is in the interior, exterior or on the angle.



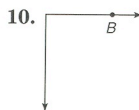
**on**



**exterior**



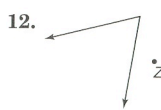
**interior**



**on**



**exterior**



**exterior**

Determine whether each statement is true or false.

13. The figure formed by opposite rays is sometimes referred to as a straight angle. **true**

14. The vertex is in the exterior of an angle. **false**

15. An angle separates the plane into two parts: the interior and the exterior of the angle. **false**